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- OLDERSHAW, L. *Analysis of Mill's principles of political economy.* (New York: Longmans. 1915. 90c.)
- PÉRET, R. *La puissance et le déclin économique de l'Allemagne:* (Paris: Alcan. 1915. 0.60 fr.)
- PUTNAM, G. E. *Practice problems in economics for the use of elementary students.* (Lawrence, Kans.: Univ. Kansas Press. 1915: Pp. 80. 50c.)
- SCHLESINGER, K. *Theorie de Geld- und Kreditwirtschaft.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1914. Pp. vi, 176. 4.50 M.)
- WOLF, A. *The philosophy of Nietzsche.* Studies in economics and political science, no. 45. (London: Constable. 1915. Pp. 116.)
- Syllabus of the principles of economics.* (New York: New York Univ. 1915. Pp. 52. 50c.)

Economic History and Geography

Economic Geography. By JOHN McFARLANE. (New York: The Macmillan Company. N. d. Pp. vii, 560. \$2.25.)

The distinguishing feature of this volume is that the author has undertaken to divide the political units of the world into natural regions; and, with these as a basis, he proceeds to discuss the influences of geographic and other factors upon the economic activities of the various population groups within the different regions. Unlike some other books which undertake to cover the same general field of study, there is comparatively little space given to a discussion of general considerations constituting the influences of "controls" upon human activity. As a matter of fact, there are to be found 26 pages of preliminary discussion before the author launches into a treatment of the various political units. This introductory material embraces three chapters, of which the first discusses the physical conditions of economic activity, the second, climate, while the third is concerned with a discussion of vegetation. On the whole the volume is a good piece of work and worthy of careful consideration by students and teachers of economic geography.

The author believes that logically "the theory of natural regions implies the treatment of the earth's surface quite independently of the political boundaries which may be traced upon it." But, continuing the discussion, he very correctly points out that in economic geography political boundaries should not be disregarded; for, as he puts it, "the economic development of a country is affected not only by the nature of the geographic

control, but also by the political conditions which prevail. National boundaries cannot be ignored without, to some extent, losing sight of the interaction which takes place between man and his environment." Undoubtedly, this belief prompted him to start with the political units before proceeding to set the limits of the so-called natural regions.

The book contains no large number of new instances of interactions between man and his environment, nor can it be said that it contributes any considerable number of new concepts within the field of economic geography. It does contain, however, a large mass of accurate, up-to-date, concrete data of interest to students of economic geography. The book should find its chief mission as a work of reference. In any event, it is not particularly well adapted for use as a textbook in this country, however valuable it might be regarded by some for such a purpose in the British Isles or on the Continent. This opinion is held in part, at least, because of the following distribution of space. The sections on the United States occupy only 36 pages, and those on Canada 23 pages; the whole continent of North America is treated in 84 pages. Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Australasia occupy, respectively, 163, 100, 59, 43 and 33 pages. Moreover, values, such as those for foreign trade, are expressed in pounds sterling rather than in dollars. This is as might be expected, inasmuch as the book originally appeared in England, and the author is a lecturer in geography in the University of Manchester.

There are eighteen maps of which eleven illustrate natural regions, while the remainder are rainfall maps reproduced with the permission of the Oxford University Press. At the end of the volume there is a bibliography including the more important works consulted by Mr. McFarlane in preparing his book.

AVARD LONGLEY BISHOP.

Sheffield Scientific School.

L'Evoluzione Agricola nel Secolo XVIII e le Cause Economiche dei Moti del 1792-98 in Piemonte. By GIUSEPPE PRATO.

Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, serie II, tom. LX. (Torino: Vincenzo Bona. 1909. Pp. 106.)

Il Problema del Combustibile nel Periodo Pre-Rivoluzionario come Fattore della Distribuzione Topografica delle Industrie. By GIUSEPPE PRATO. Memorie della Reale